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Edu & PH (1948) Department.

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M/S SERIES.

closed 50

G.O. NO. 1654 Edu

Dated 28.6.48

[Despatch Abstract.]

Indian Historical Records Commission - Special Committee and Research & Publication committee - 12th meeting - Curator HRO - Permitted to attend

Back Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

From
Rao Bahadur
Dr. B.S.Baliga, Ph.D.(Lond.),
Curator, Madras Record Office,
C H I T T O O R.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health
Department,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

No. 977-D-VII/48-3, dated 4th June 1948.

41783
0 JAN 1948

Sir,

Sub:- Indian Historical Records Commission - Research and Publication Committee - 12th Meeting to be held at Delhi - July 1948.

Ref:- Education and Public Health Department Memorandum No.29183/48-C2 Edn., dated 18th May 1948.

In the Memorandum cited above, I have been asked to apply for permission to attend the meeting of the Research and Publication Committee at New Delhi after the receipt of the agenda of the meeting. Perhaps the intention of the Government is that I need not attend the meeting if there is nothing important in the agenda relating to this Province. But I may point out that the agenda for the tenth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held last year on the 8th of March was actually received by me only on the 4th of March 1947. Perhaps this year also the agenda may similarly be received here late, in which case, I may not have sufficient time to obtain the Government's permission and to arrange for Railway accommodation.

If

If, therefore, the agenda is received late and contains any important resolution relating to our Province, I propose to attend the meeting in anticipation of the permission of the Government, provided there is time to secure accommodation in the train. I propose also to take a peon with me as before. I shall, however, inform the Government as soon as the agenda is received.

43-4/(C)

BR. KR 4/6/48

CURATOR.
4-6-1948.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT of EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
11 JUN 1948

No.F.1-1/48-C.
INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.
(National Archives of India)
NEW DELHI, the 11th June, 1948.

From : Dr S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt.,
Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission,

To : 1. All the Provincial Governments and
the Chief Commissioner, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.

2. The States sending representatives on the Commission.

3. The Universities.

4. Learned Institutions.

44499 Research & Publication Committee - Twelfth meeting to be held at Delhi on the 10th July, 1948.

...

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence resting with this office letter No.F.1-1/48-C, dated the 12th April 1948 on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to forward herewith for your information a copy of the Agenda of the twelfth meeting

of ...

43-2/(A)

of the Research & Publication Committee to be held at Delhi on the 10th July 1948. A copy of the agenda has also been sent direct to the nominee(s) of your Government/Institution.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S.N.Sen

(S.N.SEN)
Secretary.

G-11.6.48(100 copies)-D.

AGENDA of the twelfth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee to be held at New Delhi on the 10th July, 1948.

....

1. Reconstitution of the Local Records Sub-Committee.

Under para 2 of the constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission as lately amended by the Government of India in their Resolution No.F.92-20/47-E.I. dated the 20th November 1947, the Local Records Sub-Committee was reconstituted to advise the Director of Archives, Government of India, on such matters connected with the work of the National Archives of India as may be referred to it, consisting of the following :-

1. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ex-officio Chairman.
2. A nominee of the Ministry of States, Government of India.
3. A Corresponding or Associate member of the Commission ordinarily residing in Delhi Province selected by the Government of India.
4. Director of Archives, Government of India, Ex-officio Secretary.

The Sub-Committee as reconstituted has not started functioning yet as the Ministry of States has not so far nominated any representative to serve on the Sub-Committee and also because there is no Corresponding or Associate member of the Indian Historical Records Commission at present in Delhi whose name could be recommended for appointment. It is however extremely desirable that the Sub-Committee should resume its activities without any further delay and as there is little chance of associating with it any member of the Indian Historical Records Commission residing in Delhi, it seems imperative that the constitution of the Local Records Sub-Committee should be so modified as to enable it to function without a member of the Commission. There is another important point which has to be considered in this connection. With the termination of the Office of His Excellency the Crown Representative, the distinction which used to be maintained so long between the "Crown" and the "Federal" has ceased to have any validity. The need for associating a nominee of the Ministry of States which is concerned with the Late Political Department ...

Department records in the custody of the National Archives of India, therefore no longer exists. As the function of the Sub-Committee will be to look after the records of all the Ministries of the Government of India, it will be more useful to associate with this body a Ministry which is directly concerned with the administrative procedure followed in all the agencies of the Government of India. A nominee of the Ministry of Home Affairs will therefore meet the requirements of the Sub-Committee. As for the non-official member the object would be best served if a member of the Central Legislature is associated with the Sub-Committee. It is therefore suggested that the Sub-Committee should be reconstituted with the following :-

(a) Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ex-officio Chairman.

(b) A nominee of the Ministry of Home Affairs (should preferably be a Deputy Secretary of that Ministry).

(c) A member of the Central Legislature nominated by the Government of India.

(d) Director of Archives, Government of India, Ex-officio Secretary.

2. Representation of States which have merged themselves into the adjoining Provinces or into new Political bodies.

Under paragraphs 1(A)(iii) and 1(C)(1)(c) of the revised Constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Commission as well as its Research & Publication Committee is to include one nominee each of such States acceding to the Dominion of India. It would logically follow from the above that such States as have since the issue of the revised constitution taken steps to merge themselves in an adjoining Province or to form part of new Political bodies and have thus lost their separate identities will automatically cease to have any right to be represented either on the Committee or on the Commission. On this view the membership of such persons as have been nominated by the States affected by the merger should be regarded as having been terminated with effect from the date of the change; their rights being inherited by the Unions to which they may have acceded. In that case it is the Unions which should be invited to send representatives to the Commission and the Committee as the case may ...

may be, according to the provisions laid down in the constitution. It is now for the consideration of the Committee if in the view of the above considerations the relevant paragraphs of the constitution should be suitably amended.

3. Preservation of the Archives belonging to the States and other Units affected by the recent political and territorial changes.

The decision taken by a number of Indian States to merge themselves into the adjoining provinces or to form part of new political bodies have brought into being a very difficult archival problem which the Research & Publication Committee of India must face and try to solve, if it is desired that the archives of the defunct bodies are not irretrievably lost to posterity. As there is grave danger of these records being divided among several authorities or dispersed, it is desirable that the Committee should formulate definitive proposal in respect of them for the consideration of the Government of India.

4. Centralisation of Divisional, District and Sub-Divisional Records.

The records created or possessed by the various authorities at the Head Quarters of Divisions, Districts and Sub-Divisions and similar Administrative divisions in the Provinces and the States have not so far received the attention they deserve from expert archivists. Not only do these records form a valuable source of information on local history but they help to illumine many obscure chapters of the history of the country as a whole. Their value as evidence of history is as a rule hardly understood by their present custodians and, in consequence they have allowed to remain in neglect for many years. Many of the collections are badly arranged and are in an advanced state of decay. It is therefore very necessary that steps should be taken to provide for their better preservation and upkeep. The best way to deal with this problem would perhaps be to concentrate all records of this category in the central repository of the Provincial or State Government as the case may as soon as they have ceased to be required by their owners for administrative purposes. The advantages of such policy are too obvious to require elucidation. (1) A central repository with a professional staff is in ...

in a far better position to care for any local records than are many of the unsafe record rooms throughout the country, the more so as the local officials have no official training for their work and the pressure of current business is too great to enable them to pay any attention to the records. (2) A centralised depository facilitates research and the advancement of knowledge, as its library and reference collection and the technical knowledge of its staff can be of considerable assistance to those working with the records. Even the local historian are served better in a Central repository than in the District or Sub-Divisional offices, because it enables him to refer to similar or related groups of records that are of value to him.

5. Partitioning of Assam Government Records.

It is learnt from a letter from the Registrar, Assam Civil Secretariat that steps have been taken by the Provincial Government to partition their records with the Eastern Pakistan and that some of the separated records have already been despatched to the Government of Eastern Pakistan. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Research & Publication Committee at its Jaipur meeting held in February 1948 strongly opposed the principle of partitioning archival collections and recommended that steps should be taken to maintain the integrity of Series at all cost (Resolution VIII). Regarding the question of partition of Bengal Government records in particular, the Committee recommended (Resolution IX) that the Government of West Bengal should consult the local Regional Survey Committee before arriving at any decision regarding division of their records with the Eastern Pakistan. As the same Regional Survey Committee is also functioning for the Province of Assam, it would be desirable to give the same directive to the Assam Government also in respect of partitioning of their records.

6. Proposals by Dr Y.K.Deshpande re: provision of travelling allowance to one member of the Regional Survey Committee conducting survey work.

In order to have a common practice in all the Regional Survey Committees, it is proposed that a member of the Committee should be allowed actual expenses, whenever he goes out in the province for the work connected with the search of historical documents from the private custody or from public records; the list of actual expenses should be supported ...

supported by the vouchers whenever available or by a certificate evidencing that the amounts were spent as per details in the list.

EXPLANATORY NOTE - Whenever a member leaves his headquarter and goes out for the purpose of a work connected with the search of historical documents, he is required to spend some amount on travelling by road or rail. It is justifiable to charge such amounts to the item of search of documents. For the present it would not be advisable to have a fixed scale for travelling allowance. In order to have a common practice in all the Committees in the country it would be useful to have a resolution of this Committee for the guidance of the Survey Committee.

SECRETARY'S NOTE - According to the present terms of the Government grant to the Regional Survey Committees there is no specific provision for travelling allowance to the members but the 'contingent expenses' has been made flexible enough to cover all unavoidable expenses incurred in search of manuscripts. Besides the question is to be dealt with comprehensively by the Sub-Committee appointed in accordance with the Resolution IV of the 11th Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee which is to prepare a five year plan of work for the Regional Survey Committees.

7. Facilities to be accorded by the Provincial Governments and States to the members of the Regional Survey Committees in their survey works and to prevent destruction of records.

It is proposed that the provincial governments or states should be requested to direct the Commissioners (Deputy Commissioners/Collectors) and other officers concerned in their provinces to give facilities for the nominees of the Regional Survey Committees when they visit the record rooms in their offices for the purpose of search and inspection of the historical documents. It is further proposed that the provincial governments and the states should direct their officers concerned not to eliminate the records or to destroy the documents which are considered not worth preserving, before they have been inspected by the representatives of the Survey Committees.

EXPLANATORY NOTE - In the district records or in the Commissioners' records the work of elimination goes on at regular intervals and certain documents which are not considered unworthy of preservation for administrative ...

administrative purpose have been found to possess historical value. It is a great loss to the cause of history if such documents are destroyed without any discrimination. The members of the Regional Survey Committee carry on the work of search of historical documents and of their preservation. If the directions as stated in the resolution have been issued to the officers concerned, much historical material which would otherwise be lost, would be saved as to help the cause of history.

SECRETARY'S NOTE - Resolution VII of the Travancore meeting (1942) of the Research and Publication Committee recommended that the Provincial Governments and States be requested to afford all facilities to the Regional Survey Committees conducting survey works. The same resolution also urged the Survey Committees to explore the ways and means for the prevention of unwarranted destruction of historical papers in addition to their usual survey works. Resolution V of the Aligarh meeting (1943) while recommending the creation of ad hoc Committees in the provinces reiterated the same facilities from the Provincial and State Governments. Most of the Provincial Governments and a number of States have agreed to afford the facilities asked for. The Indian Historical Records Commission at its Travancore Session (1942) also urged the Government of India to amend Act III of 1879 re: prevention of destruction of useless records. The Government of India though they thought that the time was inopportune for any fresh legislation, made a general appeal to the Provincial and State Governments requesting them to get their records examined by competent experts e.g. their nominees on the Indian Historical Records Commission, before the records are destroyed(please see conspectus, pp.110, part III, IHRC Procs. Vol. XX and pp.126-27, pt. III, Vol. XXI). The question of a comprehensive legislation on the subject has been taken up by the Government of India.

8. To consider the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in accordance with Resolution IV of the 11th meeting of the Research & Publication Committee re: the five-year plan of work of the Regional Survey Committees in the provinces.

9. To receive the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in accordance with Resolution IV of the 23rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission re: Centralisation of Records.

10. Any other subject which may be brought before the meeting.

G- 9-6-48(200 copies)-D.

46066

No.F.2-3/48-C
INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.
(National Archives of India).
NEW DELHI, the 17th June, 1948.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
25 JUN 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Indian Historical Records Commission - 23rd Session, 1946 - Resolution IV re: Conservation of all the records of historic as distinguished from current importance.

...

Dear Sir,

I write to inform you that in accordance with the recommendation made by the Indian Historical Records Commission in the Resolution IV passed at its 23rd Session held in Indore the Government have been pleased to agree that a Committee should meet to consider the question of conservation of all the records of historic importance in the custody of the Provincial Governments and to nominate you as a member of the Committee. It has been further decided that the Committee should meet at the National Archives of India, New Delhi, on the 8th July 1948 at 10.00 A.M. to enable it to submit its report to the Research & Publication Committee which is to hold its twelfth meeting on the 10th July. Copies of the relevant extracts from the proceedings of the Indore Session of the Commission together with a copy of the letter addressed by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments are enclosed herewith for your information.

As you are expected to attend the twelfth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee, it is considered that you will not have to incur any extra expenditure on travelling, etc., to participate in the meeting of this Committee and the question of meeting your travelling etc. allowance therefore does not arise.

As the subject for discussion is a very important one you are requested to let me know if you are attending the meeting.

Yours truly,

Sd/- S.N.Sen

Rao Bahadur Dr B.S.Baliga, M.A.,Ph.D.,
(London)
Curator, Madras Record Office,
Chittoor.

Secretary.

No.F.2-3/48-C.
INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION
NEW DELHI, the 17th June, 1948.

A copy of the above letter together with enclosures is forwarded to the Government of Madras (Education & Public Health Department,Madras) for information.

By order,

S. Roy

for Secretary.

8. Wider research facilities and better preservation of official records in India.

~~99~~

Resolution by Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

That all the pre-Mutiny records in the custody of the local Governments be placed in charge of the Imperial Record Department and be made a central subject for the purpose of administration.

Explanatory Note.—It would be a matter of convenience to all if the records which are not necessary for the present day administration but are important for historical purposes be placed under the supervision of a Central authority. This would ensure a uniform method of preservation and equal facilities of inspection. At present some local Governments are very indifferent to the proper preservation of these records and the Government of India have no means of controlling them. It should be remembered that the old records are now of general historical importance and concern India as a whole rather than the particular province where they are kept, and they should not be left at the tender mercy of any local Government which might not realise their importance and their own duty in respect to them.

In the absence of Dr. Majumdar the resolution was formally moved by Dr. N. K. Sinha.

The **Chairman** remarked that the subject involved important issues and did require careful examination.

The **Secretary** observed that he had already discussed informally some of the implications of the proposal with the Solicitor to the Government of India. The latter was of opinion that most of the provincial records were the legal property of the provincial Governments but a workable understanding could be arrived at by mutual agreement between the Centre and the provinces.

The **Secretary** then placed before the meeting the following note by Dr. K. K. Datta who could not attend the meeting:

> "It would be advisable to circulate Resolution No. 2 to all Provincial Governments for their opinions regarding it before it is considered by the Commission."

Professor Potdar suggested that items No. 2 and 6 should be considered together as they were interrelated to a certain extent. He was further of the opinion that many of the difficulties which were impeding the work of research scholars could be avoided if the provinces set up Records Commissions of their own on the lines of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Professor D. N. Banerjee suggested that a clause providing that the records were to be treated as a central subject should be included in the proposed new constitution for India.

Dr. N. K. Sinha stated that the resolution did not aim at the phsyical transfer of the provincial records to the Imperial capital. Its main object, so far as he could see, was to place the historical records under Central control, just as the ancient monuments had been made a Central subject, with a view to ensuring a uniform policy all over the country with regard to official archives.

The Chairman also observed that he did not interpret the resolution as aiming at the transfer of provincial records bodily to Delhi.

The **Secretary** said that he had a talk with Dr. Majumdar before the resolution was tabled and he was in a position to state that the mover's intention had been correctly interpreted by the Chairman and Dr. Sinha. In spite of repeated requests from the Commission most of the provinces failed to provide for the preservation of their records and to extend to research scholars facilities available at New Delhi. Better results were expected if the initiative was taken by the Central Government.

The **Chairman** then called upon Dr. Saletore to explain the implications of the resolution that stood in his name.

4. Recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee during the Indore Session

Secretary then read out the resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee and these were approved.

Resolution III.—This Commission approves the recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee and commends them to the Government of India.

Resolution 1. —This Committee approves the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee at its Seventh and Eighth Meetings held at Peshawar and New Delhi, respectively.

Resolution 2.—(a) This Committee recommends that the following gentlemen be appointed to edit the last 3 volumes under Scheme I of the Five-year Publication Programme:—

1. Brigadier H. Bullock, O.B.E., Simla.
2. Principal Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., F.R. Hist.S., Jind State.
3. Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, D.Litt. (Paris), Hyderabad-Deccan.

(b) The Committee further recommends that the following gentlemen be appointed to edit the volumes returned by two editors previously appointed:—

1. Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, M.A., D.Litt., Lucknow.
2. Dr. Indu Bhusan Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta.

Resolution 3.—This Committee recommends that the records of the Government of India and the provincial Governments prior to 1901 be thrown open to bonafide research students and that the Governments concerned may be moved to transfer all records including Crown records up to 1901 to the custody of the record offices under them.

Resolution 4.—Resolved that the Government of India be now pleased to undertake suitable legislation for preventing unwarranted destruction and export of historical documents and manuscripts from India, as recommended in the post-war reconstruction scheme approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Udaipur Session.

Resolution 5.—This committee recommends that all future publications of Government of India be printed in sufficient number (at least 500) so as to meet possible demands for a period of 20 to 30 years.

Resolution 6.—This Committee recommends that the provincial Governments should be requested to publish the list of members of the provincial and *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees in the provincial Gazette for public information.

Resolution 7.—(a)This Committee appreciates the services of the Collector of Tanjore, Mr. T. S. Ramachandran, Mr. K. R. Srinivasan and the Honorary Secretary, Tanjore, Saraswati Mahal Library in rescuing the Tanjore records from destruction and conveys its thanks to those gentlemen.

(b) The Committee also recommends that these records should be removed to the custody of the Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library.

(c) The Committee further recommends that an adequate grant be made for indexing and cataloguing these records and that the Madras Government consider the matter sympathetically.

5. Wider research facilities and better preservation of official records in India.

(Extract from the Proceedings of the Eighth Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi on the 2nd March 1946.)

Resolution by Dr. B. A. Saletore.

It is suggested that the Imperial Government may be requested by the Indian Historical Records Commission to approach His Majesty the Emperor with a request that His Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer upon the Commission a Royal Charter and the Secretary of the Commission may be authorised to take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose.

Dr. Saletore observed that in placing the resolution before the Committee he had been guided by no other motive than that of securing for the Commission a status similar to that enjoyed by the Royal Society in England and of enhancing the prestige in official as well as public estimation. He pointed out that the Commission had been in existence for over 27 years and had passed more than 250 resolutions on various vital problem relating to archives but in many instances without any tangible effect. He was definitely of the view that the receipt of a Royal Charter would not only enhance the prestige of the Commission but also secure for it a better hearing from the Governments concerned.

The resolution was seconded by **Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad** who called attention to para. 12 of the Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act 1935 (p. 391) and observed that that para. did provide for the establishment of an effective control on all matters relating to the administration of historical records and conduct of research among records in the provinces.

Professor Potdar, Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, Dr. Duarte, Professor J. C. Taluqdar, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and Dr. Saletore participated in the discussion that followed.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that a Sub-Committee be set up with Sir John Sargent as the Chairman and Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Professor D. V. Potdar, Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Dr. B. A. Saletore, Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan and Dr. S. N. Sen as members to consider the resolutions tabled by Dr. Majumdar and Dr. Saletore. The Sub-Committee should take into consideration the financial, administrative and legal implications of the resolutions.

A note by Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar.

'1) The question raised by Dr. R. C. Majumdar is really a very important one and deserves to be examined in a spirit of thoroughness. He rightly emphasises the necessity of "a uniform method of preservation" and "equal facilities of inspection". His complaint that some local Governments, who have control of important records "are very indifferent to the proper preservation of these records" will also be amply borne out.

The remedy suggested by him namely that "all pre-Mutiny records in the custody of local Governments be placed in charge of the Imperial Record Department and be made a central subject for purposes of administration" needs however a further and a closer examination.

That the Central Government, especially of late years has been following a very liberal policy, which deserves the grateful thanks from all students of history, constitutes no ground, whatsoever for assuming that the same policy will be continued in future. At present, the Central or Imperial Records are entirely controlled by the Executive of the Government of India. Scholars of history have no guaranteed control over the policy that the Executive may follow. Hence it is in the first place of utmost importance for us to have a structure in which students and scholars vitally interested in the pre-Mutiny or rather the pre-World-War No. I records have a directive and controlling hand. The Indian Historical Records Commission has no doubt proved itself to be a very useful and valuable body and under the able guidance of Dr. S. N. Sen, the Director of Archives and the Hon'ble Dr. Sir John Sargent has developed its activities on sound and approved lines. Even so, it can not be

forgotten that that body is merely an Advisory Body. This is surely not enough. We must have an agency which can enforce its decisions and shape the policy in this behalf. The suggestion of a Royal Charter has some attraction in it from this point of view. But in view of the impending changes in the constitution of the future Government of India, a Royal Charter may not go very far. Instead a suitable legislative provision, raising the status of the Indian Historical Records Commission may go far enough to strengthen our position. Unless and until, therefore this most vital consideration is satisfactorily settled it would not be justifiable and desirable to agree to the entire transfer of control from provincial Governments.

(2) Concentration of all historical records at one place as suggested by some has few advantages and more disadvantages. The volume of material to be handled would be too stupendous and difficult to manage, though perhaps such a measure may prove more economical, both for the official and non-official sides. Such a concentration would easily expose itself to total destruction, either from elemental attacks like earthquakes and lightening or from human attacks like accidental or intentional fires and enemy bombing. Further it is a matter of common experience that those who are fortunate enough to be at or near the centre always get more attention and help and those separated by long distance are likely to be forgotten and neglected if not unjustly treated. We cannot afford to ignore such possibilities in any scheme we will have to consider.

(3) To ensure smooth and harmonious working we must be careful to avoid rousing provincial opposition or wounding provincial sentiments as far as possible and be just and fair to all interests concerned.

(4) It must be clearly realised that we are on the verge of constitutional changes of a vast magnitude and of a vital nature. The present distribution of provinces and their delimitation will not continue for long. Be that, as it may, so far as historical records are concerned let us press our claims for certain fundamental and urgent reforms for *immediate adoption*.

The following are some of the reforms of this kind:—

I. A legal status and recognition for a body like the Indian Historical Records Commission, with suitable powers of control and initiative.

II. Recognition of the Diploma of Archivism as at present instituted at the Imperial Record Department. Its development into a regular school of Archivism. Provision of scholarships for further training in foreign countries like U.S.A.

III. Historical records to be immediately placed in charge of expert Archivists, preference being always given to recognised Chemist, Diploma holders who must also be well up in Indian History—Modern and Medieval.

IV. Provision for preservation on approved lines of record to be obligatory.

V. Full facilities of inspection of records by *bonafied* students and scholars, with permission for copying and publication.

VI. Classification and indexing of records to be carried out within a specified period.

VII. A publication programme to be framed and carried out according to means.

VIII. Publication of an Annual Report of working.

IX. No destruction of any records unless certified and sanctioned by known experts, and no destruction if other agencies are willing to receive the records free or at waste paper prices. And no destruction without intimation to the public.

X. Minimum financial provision to be a necessary charge on the Government concerned.

XI. The above steps to be taken as early as possible. Some involving no expenditure worth mentioning to be carried out immediately and the others to be completed within a reasonable time limit, say five years.

XII. Defaulting Governments to forfeit their rights and the Central Board to take the required steps and to reimburse themselves from the revenues of the former. In the case of recognised deficit provinces necessary remissions or grants be given.

(5) It is difficult for the present to foresee the exact number and nature of the provincial units that may constitute the future Federal or Central Government of India. The question is still further complicated by the problem of the Indian States. The Devasthanas and Mathas and other religious and charitable endowments cannot be lost sight of in our view of the matter. Similarly the numerous Jehagirdars, Talookdars, Mirasdars, Inamdars and such others who are in the enjoyment of alienated lands and properties cannot also be left out of our purview. So far as historical materials are concerned including not only records but also places such as Palaces, Forts, Samadhies, Mosques. Ghats, Hamams, Churches, Schools, Madrassas, Pathsalas, etc. We cannot remain content with our eyes shut. Impatience, however, welcome, will not enable us to achieve the desired goal. If we take a practical view of the matter, let us first immediately concentrate our attention on what could be more easily achieved and what is relatively more important and urgent.

(6) Let us proceed to build our future structure laying our foundations broad and deep enough to sustain us for long time to come. Let us at the same time be practical and cautious to ensure success for our plans. Our united voice will not go in vain.

(7) The structure I have in view would be sufficiently elastic to admit of probable future adjustments. I would not complicate matters to start with consideration of such questions as the re-division or re-distribution of historical records to suit the requirements of linguistic and such other claims. These may be left over for adjustment with future after our first foundations are laid strong and broad enough for our main purpose.

(8) To proceed with the scheme, let me again state that I contemplate a new legal status, empowering enforcement of policy for the Central Board of Direction Research like the Indian Historical Records Commission. This is a pivotal point in my scheme which has to be studied against the whole background outlined so far and particularly keeping in mind the reforms suggested in 4 above from I to XII.

(9) In the Poona Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1938 I had tabled a resolution suggesting the establishment of Provincial Records Commissions. I regret to say that, though it had the hearty approval of my old friend, Nabob Abdul Ali, the late Keeper of Imperial Records, it did not receive the consideration it deserved in my humble opinion. I now take this opportunity to repeat and elaborate the same idea as I feel that that would afford the best solution to many of our difficulties and would be greeted with popular welcome and support.

Provincial Historical Records Commissions.—Each province at least these which are in possession of considerable historical materials or records, should be called upon immediately to establish a Provincial Records Commission. Such a Commission, should consist of responsible officials in charge of records (*i.e.* Heads like Directors, Keepers or Superintendents) together with representative of Universities and learned societies and eminent scholars of history. Provision for the representation of Legislative Assemblies, District Boards and Municipalities should also be made. As this Commission is meant to be a Body of Experts, the members to be appointed, elected or selected, must be such as have considerable experience of handling historical records either for preservation or study. This Commission should hold at least three meetings

every year in different parts of its territorial jurisdiction. Their first duty and responsibility will be the inspection and preservation of historical records both in private and official custody (whatever the Department). Then it must attend to matters of classification, indexing and publication. It must provide for all facilities to bonafide students. It must publish an annual report of its work, especially in the language or languages recognised as regional.

The points I to XXI above applicable here need not be again detailed.

The Central Indian Historical Records Commission.—Perhaps the word 'Imperial' may not be found suitable for the future, hence I have called it as noted above. The Central Indian Historical Records Commission should have on it the elected representatives from Provincial Commissions together with their Secretaries and Chairmen as *ex-officio* members. The number of such representatives may be fixed in proportion to the importance and extent of the provincial records as also the interest shown by the provincial Governments in the subject as a whole.

Besides such representatives such Bodies as the Indian History Congress and the Indian Science Congress and the Inter-University Board should be given representation on the Central Commission.

In addition there should be on the Commission elected representatives of the Legislative Assemblies.

I have not dealt with the question of Indian States who in my opinion must be widely and warmly welcomed on both the provincial and Central Records Commission.

I welcome the suggestion of Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad that the subject of historical records may be put in the list of '*concurrent subject.*'

I have not worked out here the financial aspect of the question which concerned other allied matters may be further discussed and threshed out once the scheme in its main outlines has found acceptance.

The Central Commission as it will include representatives of the provinces and Indian States would be a fairly and truly representative body where the presence of provincial representatives will remove all grounds for suspicion and would secure justice and equity. Such a representative body ought to enjoy the full confidence and support of the provincial units.

Besides as my scheme leaves sufficient initiative to the provinces there is enough opportunity for them to go ahead. As pointed out above, provincial units not found willing or ready to do their duty, the Central Board will have power to take the question into their own hands and make the provinces pay amply their expected part.

I crave careful consideration of my proposals and take permission to express my hope that the solution suggested by me would indeed go a great way to bring about and ensure progress without creating unnecessary complication in the present structure.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar: This resolution was discussed last year in my absence and a literature has grown around it. The object of my resolution is to ensure uniformity of methods of preservation of historical records and equal facilities of inspection by *bonafide* research students. All the members are agreed on this point. There are grave defects and unsatisfactory arrangements in many provinces. Now the only question is what is the best method of remedying these defects. I have suggested that the pre-Mutiny records may be placed in charge of the Imperial Record Department. I would like to make it clear that it was never my intention that all the records be brought bodily to Delhi. I only want that the Director of Archives should have some control over these. The exact shape that this control should take, is a matter for further examination, but the object in view is that the treatment of old records of historical importance including the methods of preservation, arrangement

and availability for research, should be made uniform throughout the country instead of being left unco-ordinated and at the discretion of the local Governments. These records are national property like the archaeological monuments. For example the early records of the British rule, though located in Bengal do not in fact belong exclusively to that Government. In the case of archaeological monuments there is a central advisory authority which controls them and I propose a similar procedure in respect of historical records also. My friend Mahamahopadhyaya Potdar agrees with me that the Central Government should have some control over them, but he suggests a different organisation. Whether the Commission agrees in principle and, if it does, whether there should be some authority in the Records Department of the Central Government, are problems to be decided by the members. If necessary, they may introduce improvements and reforms in those cases of local Governments where the arrangements are unsatisfactory. It should be brought about by setting up Provincial Commissions and providing for legislation in the new constitution giving the Historical Records Commission statutory power to interfere. This Commission should be authorised to impose its will on the provincial Governments in this regard. We may place power in the Central Government and it is a part of their duty to see that these historical records, wherever they are situated to-day, are properly preserved. We may pass a resolution recommending that this may be considered at the time of the new constitution for India is framed and that the authorities could not divest themselves of their responsibility as in the matter of the archaeological monuments. We know there would be the question of local autonomy, but there are many things which the Central Government might do. I do not think every provincial Government will set aside the advice of the Central Government which might be in a better position to help the provincial Governments. I therefore feel that some amount of ultimate authority should be vested in the Director of Archives of the Central Government so that we can exercise some control over the provincial Governments.

Chairman: I wish to offer a few remarks. At present not only is there quarrel between the Centre and the provinces in regard to proprietorship and management, but probably also between groups and the Centre and groups and the provinces. Now the Centre's field of activity is very much limited. without making it too much of a political discussion. I may tell you that what you propose will take a little time to effect. Let us pass the resolution on its merits and leave it at that. If this Commission passes this resolution and if it meets with the approval of the Government of India, the question of jurisdiction can be settled by consent and that should not be difficult. I think this is the only remedy.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad: But a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the question. Did it meet?

Secretary: No, because the Government of India wanted me to refer this question to the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Chairman: I would advice you now to adopt this resolution and leave it to be worked out by the Government. Are there any difficulties in adopting the resolution.

Dr. I. H. Qureshi: There are legal difficulties and other difficulties and to consider all the aspects of the question the Sub-Committee should meet.

Chairman: If we understand our mind and if the Commission as a whole expresses its desire that those records should be in the custody of the Central Organisation, whatever the law may be, and if the Government of India, as it stands to-day, think that all pre-Mutiny records should be in a single custody somewhere, whatever the difficulties may arise may be considered by the Government of the day. Why should you work out a complete legal catalogue?

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar: To-day there is an Indian Historical Records Commission practically nominated by the Government. This Com-

mission does not possess any legal status. The opinion that might be expressed by the Commission is not binding on anybody. If we are here merely to record our opinion then we might as well not do it. I suggest that a body, in which there are representatives of provinces. Universities and learned bodies, should be created with a legal status to enforce its decisions.

Chairman: I do not really understand at all where the question of proprietorship comes in. It is merely the question of rights and privileges which are the subject for dispute and argumentation. What is the difficulty here where only preservation of records is concerned? Any province should be glad to transfer care and concern. If the principle is accepted and submitted to the Government of the day, it will perhaps serve our purpose.

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar: In Delhi nobody knows Marathi and the importance of records in Marathi, say at Poona, may not be appreciated by the authorities in Delhi. I am just urging for proper organisation. There should be control from the Centre but that Central controlling body should be representative of the various provinces. I am not prepared to commit myself to such a vaguely worded resolution.

Professor K. A. N. Sastri: My objection to the resolution goes deeper than the objections so far raised. What is the object of the resolution? Is it to secure a uniform method of preservation, etc. all over India? Is concentration of all records the only means of securing this highly desirable objective? I doubt very much. That administration may be full of defects and then all the difficulties and confusion cannot be solved by transferring administrative control to the Records Department. Some provinces are very advanced others are not. In Madras we have a records office which is quite advanced and up-to-date. What I want to say is that it seems to me that the remedy suggested for the present difficulties does not appear to have been put on proper lines.

Chairman: It may be the case to-day but some time later provincial Records Commissions may be organised on the sample of the Indian Records Commission. We should not be in a hurry to thresh out all the details immediately but we can adopt this resolution now.

Dr. N. K. Sinha: The Regional Survey Committees can very well develop into Provincial Historical Records Commissions.

Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari: My impression is that so much heat should not be imported to the resolution which is only recommendatory.

Chairman: There is doubt whether the Central Government should take charge all at once of the entire collection of records in India or whether this Commission as a body can do so. May I therefore suggest that the substance of the resolution should be accepted as a whole and that the Government of India should be moved to consider its legal and constitutional points?

Dr. I. H. Qureshi: It is desirable that records should be preserved, at the same time we must know that the method adopted is the best. Central advice will be acceptable but not Central control.

Chairman: What is done say in Poona, and in the Punjab should be brought together.

Dr. I. H. Qureshi: I am not opposed to the establishment of a Central Museum.

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar: We refer to the same important point. There is a general agreement amongst the members of the Commission. We want a uniform system of preservation. We are in favour of equal facilities being granted to *bonafide* students everywhere. On the objects that Dr. Majumdar seeks to gain there is no difference. At present there are various provinces which have got large and unique collections of documents in their possession and they are not paying them the attention they should, nor are they throwing them open to *bonafide* students. We want to know how and in

what way they will take greater interest in these respects. We agree that some sort of general control from the Centre may be used. But we do not want that the provinces should be deprived of the initiative in this connection. There is no vital difference of opinion on the point but there is a difference of opinion whether a definite commitment should be made to-day which may be prejudicially interpreted to-morrow.

Mahamahopadhyaya B. N. Reu: There will be great difficulties so far as the States are concerned unless their case is also considered.

Chairman: I have included States.

Dr. N. K. Sinha: There is no compulsion indicated.

Chairman: This is purely a cultural matter.

Dr. I. H. Qureshi: I want the records to be preserved and thrown open to all *bonafide* students of history. At the same time there is difference of opinion on the question of control from the Centre.

Chairman: Is there any organisation to-day or in the offing which will take this question and the task and do all that is necessary in all parts of India with equal interest and care as the Government of India can do? Each province takes pride in itself, yet they have to be constantly prodded to take proper steps for the preservation of their historical documents. If the Government of India in its cultural function come to reasonable conclusions and offer help with due regard to the administrative rights of each province and State, that would not amount to unwelcome control. Here is an organisation which can do the needful. You pass the resolution. Nobody can object. There is no harm. The resolution of the Historical Records Commission will not give any power to the Government of India. It is only a recommendation. The Government of India will consult the provinces and States before taking any definite steps. Or would you prefer to appoint a Committee? Should you appoint a Committee the Government of India may have their advice. If the House think that the matter should be fully considered by the Sub-Committee before passing any resolution, they are at liberty to do so. Or do we pass the resolution now?

As the discussion was already lengthy the Chairman put the motion to vote. The result was as follows:—

Those who wanted to appoint a Committee....13

Those who wanted to adopt the Resolution.. ...20.

Chairman: We have a majority for a general resolution; but that is not quite happy for a resolution of such importance. If you take my advice there is no hurry. I would recommend to you the appointment of a small committee for examining the matter once for all and sending it to the Government of India instead of waiting for our next meeting.

Then the following resolution was moved from the Chair and unanimously accepted:—

Resolution IV.—This Commission recommends that a Committee consisting of (1) Dr. R. C. Majumdar, (2) Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, (3) Dr. I. H. Qureshi, (4) Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, (5) Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit B.N. Reu, (6) Dr. K. N. V. Sastri and (7) Dr. S. N. Sen be appointed to consider and recommend to the Government of India the steps to be taken to conserve all the racords of historic as distinguished from current importance which are in charge of various provincial Governments and States. This Committee is authorised to make recommendations to the Government of India direct with authority of this Commission should the Committee deem it desirable.

After this, the Hon'ble President was called away on some urgent business. Dr. R. C. Majumdar was again voted to the Chair.

6. Scope and function of the Research and Publication Committee *vis-a-vis* Indian Historical Records Commission.

The Research and Publication Committee was created as an adjunct of the Indian Historical Records Commission when it was re-constituted in 1941 with the definite object of relieving the Commission of a part of its burden. As stated under para. 5 (1) of the constitution the duties of the Committee are, briefly, (1) to further the research activities of the Records Offices of the Central and provincial Governments and Indian States, (2) to undertake or promote regional surveys for bringing manuscript records in private custody to public notice, and (3) to suggest ways and means for their preservation and publication whenever necessary.

The Committee usually holds two meetings every year—one in March and the second at the time of the annual meeting of the Commission. The proceedings of the spring meeting have so far been submitted direct to the Government of India while that of the winter session have been invariably placed before the Indian Historical Records Commission in the first instance for its consideration before being forwarded to the Government. This practice originated by an accident during the Mysore Session when the first meeting of this Committee was held and its resolutions were of such importance as to warrant a reference to the Commission. The constitution does not, however, make it obligatory that the recommendation of the Research and Publication Committee should in every or any case go through the Indian Historical Records Commission. The proceedings of the Local Records Sub-Committee which is another adjunct of the Indian Historical Records Commission are usually sent direct to the Government of India—only questions of exceptional importance being referred to the Commission for its views. It is to be considered whether the recommendation of the Research and Publication Committee should not ordinarily be placed before the Government independently of the Commission as in the case of the Local Records Sub-Committee. If every resolution of the Committee is to be considered by the Commission it will cause undue delay and the spring session of the Committee will for all practical purposes be rendered redundant.

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that the Research and Publication Committee should function independently of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Government of India should treat the minutes of the proceedings of its meetings as final. The Committee however reserves the right to refer to the Indian Historical Records Commission any matter that it may consider necessary.

7. Establishment of Foreign Relations.

Please read the reply from the Government of India on the Resolution IV of the Udaipur Session (Conspectus, page 119. The Burma Government have already been approached for revival of old relation interrupted by war and their reply is awaited. The Imperial Record Department for some time past has been in close touch with the National Archives of America, British Records Association and 20 leading Archives organisations in other countries and has been receiving from them invaluable help in technical and scientific matters relating to the preservation of records, building, equipments and allied subjects. It is therefore felt necessary to establish closer official relations with archives offices abroad in furtherance of common objectives. This may be achieved by conferring on the leading archivists of the countries concerned (France, U. S. A. and China) the status of corresponding members of the Commission. The same practice may be extended to Nepal, Ceylon, Iran and Afghanistan.

Resolution VI.—This Commission considers that the time is opportune for establishing cultural relations with foreign countries and recommends that the respective Governments in France, United States of America, China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, Australia, South Africa, Nepal, Ceylon, Iran and Afghanistan be approached to co-operate with the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission by nominating corresponding members.

No.F.92-7/47-E.I.
Government of India.
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.
NEW DELHI, the 9th June, 1948.

From : Dr Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To : All Provincial Governments.

Subject : I.H.R.C. - 23rd Session 1946 -
Resolution IV - Conservation of
all the Records of Historicm as
distinguished from current importance.
...

Sir,

P21 ante

I am directed to forward for information a copy of Resolution IV passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Indore Session in December 1946, on the subject noted above, and to say that the Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Commission. In view of the changes in the personnel of the Commission, the Committee suggested in the resolution will consist of the following gentlemen :-

1. Dr R.C.Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta(Chairman)
2. R.B.Dr B.S.Baliga, M.A., Ph.D.(London), Curator, Madras Records Office, Chittoor.
3. Diwan Bahadur C.S.Srinivasachari, M.A., Principal, R.D. & M. College, Sivaganga,S.I.
4. Mr Y.Bhargava, M.Sc., Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Gwalior.
5. Mahamahopadhaya D.V.Potdar, B.A., Poona.
6. Mahamahopadhaya Pandit B.N.Reu, Superintendent of Archaeology, Jodhpur Government, Jodhpur.
7. Dr S.N.Sen, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Secretary, I.H.R.C., National Archives of India, New Delhi (Secretary)

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- H.S.Verma
for Secretary.

No.F.92-7/47-E.I.

Copy with enclosure forwarded to the Ministry of State with the request that a similar communication may kindly be addressed to all the Indian States.

By order,

Sd/- H.S.Verma
Assistant Secretary.

URGENT.

No.977 DVII/48-4.

Madras Record Office,
Chittoor, 22nd June 1948.



From

Rao Bahadur Dr.B.S.Baliga, Ph.D.(Lond.),
Curator, Madras Record Office, CHITTOOR.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St.George, MADRAS.

Sir,

Sub:-Indian Historical Records Commission Meetings of the Research and Publication Committee and a Special Committee appointed by the Government of India at Delhi - Proposal to attend.

Ref:- Government Memorandum No.29183/48-C2 Education dated 18th May 1948 and my letter No.977 DVII/48-3 dated 4th June 1948.

In their memorandum cited above, the Government asked me to move them for permission to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Research and Publication Committee at Delhi after the receipt of the agenda. In reply to this I stated, that, as the intention of the Government appeard to be that I should attend the meeting only if there is any important resolution relating to Madras, I would decide on receipt of the agenda and proceed to Delhi in anticipation of Government approval if there was anything important relating to Madras. I have now received the agenda (on the 19th instant) and I enclose a copy of it for the information of the Government. My remarks upon the various resolutions are appended to this letter. They will show that none of the resolutions specifically relates to Madras, and that in regard to some of them which relates to the Provinces and States in general, our Government have already done much and that they propose to do even more than what the resolutions contemplate. It is therefore not very necessary for me to attend this meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

2. But then, I have received today a copy of the Government of India (Ministry of Education) letter No.F.92-7/47-E.1 dated 9th June 1948 and a letter from the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission upon it, which make it necessary for me to go to Delhi to attend a meeting of the Special Committee appointed by the Government of India to be held on 8th July 1948. The letter of the Government of India must have by now been received by the Government. I am, however, enclosing a copy of it, and a copy of the letter of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission. It will be seen from these that I have been appointed a member of a Special Committee set up by the Government of India to consider the question of conservation of all records of historical (as distinguished from current) importance. This is an important question which has been the subject of much discussion as will be seen from pages 99 to 106 of Volume XXIII of the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings of Meetings sent herewith. The proposal, briefly, is to make all non-current records of all the Provinces a central subject, just like archaeology, and to place them under the control of the Director of Archives, Government of India. My views upon this proposal were furnished to the

Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission as soon as the Resolution was mooted in 1946. I have also informed the Government about them in my letter No. 111 D VII/46-4 dated 26th February 1946 in connection with the Government's letter No. 16 Education dated 24th January 1946. Copy of my views is, however, enclosed for reference. The Government will please see that the arguments I have adduced against the proposal are strong and that, if the proposal is given effect to, it will lead to serious administrative inconvenience. Nor is there any real need for such a measure so far as this Province is concerned, because in this Province everything that the authors of the measure contemplate has already been done by the Government. It is because the Madras Records have been centralised and administered on up-to-date lines that the Government as recently as 1947 stated that there is no scope for the advice or interference of the Commission so far as the Province of Madras is concerned. (Please see this Government's letter to the Government of India, No. 18750 E2/47-2 Education dated 5th May 1947). I do not think that the present proposal would be acceptable to the Provincial Governments, but, even if it is acceptable to some, an exception may perhaps have to be made in the case of our Province.

3. Although I furnished the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission with my views, on this question, as early as 1946 he has not placed them before either the Research and Publication Committee or the Indian Historical Records Commission till now. Among the discussions that have taken place, on this subject, and which are printed in the Proceedings Volume referred to above, I do not find any reference to my views. Now that I am appointed a member of the Committee to consider this question, I think it is my duty to attend the meeting and to lay my views before the Committee. And, since the other meeting, namely the Research and Publication Committee meeting, takes place two days afterwards, I can conveniently attend that meeting also.

4. As the meeting of the Special Committee is to take place on the 8th July at Delhi, and as the Railway journey to Delhi now takes 4 days from Madras, I will have to leave Chittoor on 2nd July, and, for this, purchase the ticket and book my seat without delay. There is no time to wait for the orders of the Government. I am therefore making arrangements to attend the meeting, in anticipation of the approval of the Government. I beg to request that my action may kindly be approved.

Yours faithfully,
CURATOR,
22.-6-1948.

SA/
Encl. 1 book for reference and return.

AGENDA of the twelfth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee to be held at New Delhi on the 10th July, 1948.

....

1. Reconstitution of the Local Records Sub-Committee.

Under para 2 of the constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission as lately amended by the Government of India in their Resolution No.F.92-20/47-E.I. dated the 20th November 1947, the Local Records Sub-Committee was reconstituted to advise the Director of Archives, Government of India, on such matters connected with the work of the National Archives of India as may be referred to it, consisting of the following:-

1. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ex-officio Chairman.
2. A nominee of the Ministry of States, Government of India.
3. A Corresponding or Associate member of the Commission ordinarily residing in Delhi Province selected by the Government of India.
4. Director of Archives, Government of India, Ex-officio Secretary.

The Sub-Committee as reconstituted has not started functioning yet as the Ministry of States has not so far nominated any representative to serve on the Sub-Committee and also because there is no Corresponding or Associate member of the Indian Historical Records Commission at present in Delhi whose name could be recommended for appointment. It is however extremely desirable that the Sub-Committee should resume its activities without any further delay and as there is little chance of associating with it any member of the Indian Historical Records Commission residing in Delhi, it seems imperative that the constitution of the Local Records Sub-Committee should be so modified as to enable it to function without a member of the Commission. There is another important point which has to be considered in this connection. With the termination of the Office of His Excellency the Crown Representative, the distinction which used to be maintained so long between the "Crown" and the "Federal" has ceased to have any validity. The need for associating a nominee of the Ministry of States which is concerned with the Late Political Department

records in the custody of the National Archives of India, therefore no longer exists. As the function of the Sub-Committee will be to look after the records of all the Ministeries of the Government of India, it will be more useful to associate with this body a Ministry which is directly concerned with the administrative procedure followed in all the agencies of the Government of India. A nominee of the Ministry of Home affairs will therefore meet the requirements of the Sub-Committee. As for the non-official member the object would be best served if a member of the Central Legislature is associated with the Sub-Committee. It is therefore suggested that the Sub-Committee should be reconstituted with the following:

(a) Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ex-oficio Chairman.

(b) A nominee of the Ministry of Home Affairs (should preferably be a Deputy Secretary of that Ministry).

(c) A member of the Central Legislature nominated by the Government of India.

(d) Director of Archives, Government of India, Ex-officio Secretary.

2. Representation of States which have merged themselves in to the adjoining Provinces or into new Political bodies.

Under paragraphs 1(A)(iii) and 1(C(1)(c) of the revised constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Commission as well as its Research & Publication Committee is to include one nominee each of such States acceding to the Dominion of India. It would logically follow from the above that such States as have since the issue of the revised constitution taken steps to merge themselves in an adjoining Province or to form part of new Political bodies and have thus lost their separate identities will automatically cease to have any right to be represented either on the Committee or on the Commission. On this view the membership of such persons as have been nominated by the States affected by the merger should be regarded as having been terminated with effect from the date of the change; their rights being inherited by the Unions to which they may have acceded. In that case it is the Unions which should be invited to send representatives to the Commission and the Committee as the case

may be according to the provisions laid down in the constitution. It is now for the consideration of the Committee if in the view of the above considerations the relevant paragraphs of the constitution should be suitably amended.

3. Preservation of the Archives belonging to the States and other Units affected by the recent political and territorial changes.

The decision taken by a number of Indian States to merge themselves into the adjoining provinces or to form part of new political bodies have brought into being a very difficult archival problem which the Research & Publication Committee of India must face and try to solve, if it is desired that the archives of the defunct bodies are not irretrievably lost to posterity. As there is grave danger of these records being divided among several authorities or dispersed, it is desirable that the Committee should formulate definitive proposal in respect of them for the consideration of the Government of India.

4. Centralisation of Divisional, District and Sub-Divisional Records.

The records created or possessed by the various authorities at the Head Quarters of Divisions, Districts and Sub-Divisions and similar Administrative divisions in the Provinces and the States have not so far received the attention they deserve from expert archivists. Not only do these records form a valuable source of information on local history but they help to illumine many obscure chapters of the history of the country as a whole. Their value as evidence of history is as a rule hardly understood by their present custodians and, in consequence they have allowed to remain in neglect for many years. Many of the collections are badly arranged and are in an advanced state of decay. It is therefore very necessary that steps should be taken to provide for their better preservation and upkeep. The best way to deal with this problem would perhaps be to concentrate all records of this category in the central repository of the Provincial or State Government as the case may as soon as they have ceased to be required by their owners for administrative purposes. The advantages of such policy are too obvious to require elucidation.

(1) A central repository with a professional staff is in a far better

position to care for any local records than are many of the unsafe record rooms throughout the country, the more so as the local officials have no official training for their work and the pressure of current business is too great to enable them to pay any attention to the records. (2) A centralised depository facilitates research and the advancement of knowledge, as its library and reference collection and the technical knowledge of its staff can be of considerable assistance to those working with the records. Even the local historian ~~are~~ is served better in a Central repository than in the District or Sub-Divisional offices, because it enables him to refer to similar or related groups of records that are of value to him.

5. Partitioning of Assam Government Records.

It is learnt from a letter from the Registrar, Assam Civil Secretariat that steps have been taken by the Provincial Government to partition their records with the Eastern Pakistan and that some of the separated records have already been despatched to the Government of Eastern Pakistan. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Research & Publication Committee at its Jaipur meeting held in February 1948 strongly opposed the principle of partitioning archival collections and recommended that steps should be taken to maintain the integrity of Series at all cost (Resolution VIII). Regarding the question of partition of Bengal Government records in particular, the Committee recommended (Resolution IX) that the Government of West Bengal should consult the local Regional Survey Committee before arriving at any decision regarding division of their records with the Eastern Pakistan. As the same Regional Survey Committee is also functioning for the Province of Assam, it would be desirable to give the same directive to the Assam Government also in respect of partitioning of their records.

6. Proposals by Dr. Y.K.Deshpande re: provision of travelling allowance to one member of the Regional Survey Committee conducting survey work.

In order to have a common practice in all the Regional Survey Committees, it is proposed that a member of the Commitee

should be allowed actual expenses, whenever he goes out in the province for the work connected with the search of historical documents from the private custody or from public records; the list of actual expenses should be supported by the vouchers whenever available or by a certificate evidencing that the amounts were spent as per details in the list.

EXPLANATORY NOTE - Whenever a member leaves his headquarter and goes out for the purpose of a work connected with the search of historical documents, he is required to spend some amount on travelling by road or rail. It is justifiable to charge such amounts to the item of search of documents. For the present it would not be advisable to have a fixed scale for travelling allowance. In order to have a common practice in all the Committees in the country it would be useful to have a resolution of this Committee for the guidance of the Survey Committee.

SECRETARY'S NOTE - According to the present terms of the Government grant to the Regional Survey Committees there is no specific provision for travelling allowance to the members but the 'contingent expenses' has been made flexible enough to cover all unavoidable expenses incurred in search of manuscripts. Besides the question is to be dealt with comprehensively by the Sub-Committee appointed in accordance with the Resolution IV of the 11th Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee which is to prepare a five year plan of work for the Regional Survey Committees.

7. Facilities to be accorded by the Provincial Governments and States to the members of the Regional Survey Committees in their survey works and to prevent destruction of records.

It is proposed that the provincial governments or states should be requested to direct the Commissioners Deputy Commissioners (Collectors) and other officers concerned in their provinces to give facilities for the nominees of the Regional Survey Committees when they visit the record rooms in their offices for the purpose of search and inspection of the historical documents. It is further proposed that the provincial governments and the states should direct their officers concerned not to eliminate the records or to destroy

the documents which are considered not worth preserving, before they have been inspected by the representatives of the Survey Committees.

EXPLANATORY NOTE - In the district records or in the Commissioners' records the work of elimination goes on at regular intervals and certain documents which are not considered unworthy of preservation for administrative purpose havebeen found to possess historical value. It is a great loss to the cause of history if such documents are destroyed without any discrimination. The members of the Regional Survey Committee carry on the work of search of historical documents and of their preservation. If the directions as stated in the resolution have been issued to the officers concerned, much historical material which would otherwise be lost, would be saved as to help the cause of history.

SECRETARY'S NOTE - Resolution VII of the Travancore meeting (1942) of the Research and Publication Committee recommended that the Provincial Governments and States be requested to afford all facilities to the Regional Survey Committees conducting survey works. The same resolution also urged the Survey Committees to explore the ways and means for the prevention of unwarranted destruction of historical papers in addition to their usual survey works. Resolution V of the Aligrah meeting (1943) while recommending the creation of ad hoc Committees in the provinces reiterated the same facilities from the Provincial and State Governments. Most of the Provincial Governments and a number of States have agreed to afford the facilities asked for. The Indian Historical Records Commission at its Travancore Session (1942) also urged the Government of India to amend Act III of 1879 re: prevention of destruction of useless records. The Government of India though they thought that the time was inopportune for any fresh legislation, made a general appeal to the Provincial and State Governments requesting them to get their records examined by competent experts e.g. their nominees on the Indian Historical Records Commission, before the records are destroyed (please see conspectus,

pp.110, part III, IHRC Procs. Vol. XX and pp.126-27, pt.III, Vol.XXI). The question of a comprehensive legislation on the subject has been taken up by the Government of India.

8. To consider the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in accordance with Resolution IV of the 11th meeting of the Research & Publication Committee re: the five-year plan of work of the Regional Survey Committees in the provinces.
9. To receive the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in accordance with Resolution IV of the 23rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission re: Centralisation of Records.
10. Any other subject which may be brought before the meeting.

of the Curator, Madras Record Office.

Remarks upon the resolutions of the Research and Publication Committee meeting to be held at New Delhi on 10th July 1948.

No.1. Reconstitution of the Local Records Sub-Committee.
This relates purely to the reconstitution of a Sub-Committee at Delhi for advising the Director of Archives, Government of India, on such matters connected with the National Archives of India as may be referred to it and has nothing to do with Provincial archives.

No.2. Representation of States which have merged themselves into the adjoining Provinces or into new political bodies.
This relates to the revision of the constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission consequent on the merging of some of the states which were sending nominees to the Indian Historical Records Commission with parts of Provinces or new political bodies. Of the two states of Pudukotta and Banganapalle which have now become parts of our Province, only Pudukotta was sending a nominee to the Indian Historical Records Commission. The membership of this nominee will, according to this resolution, be regarded as having been terminated. No action is now called for.

No.3. Preservation of the Archives belonging to the States and other units affected by the recent political and territorial changes:
So far as the records of Pudukotta and Banganapalle states are concerned, there does not seem to be any 'grave danger' of their "being divided among the several authorities or dispersed." These states have become parts of the districts of Tiruchirapalle and Kurnool and naturally their records must have come under the custody of the Collectors of Tiruchirapalle and Kurnool. Under the existing rules no Collector can destroy any of the records of historical value without consulting me. However, as a special precaution, I suggest that the Collectors of these two districts may be asked to preserve these records intact, and to see that none of them is destroyed or lost. If it is eventually decided by the Government of India that these records should be taken in by the Provincial archives, they will have to be preserved in the Madras Record Office.

No.4. Centralisation of Divisional, District and Sub-Divisional Records:
In this matter the Madras Government have already achieved much and have also planned to achieve more in the near future. They have centralised all their Collectorate records from the earliest time down to 1856 in the Madras Record Office. They have also ordered that the records from 1857 to 1892 should similarly be transferred to that office as soon as the space required for their accommodation becomes available there. In the meantime, such of the Collectorate records as were in a bad condition have been mended with chiffon, and rebound. Guides or handbooks to the records of each of the districts up to 1835 have also been prepared and published. These measures have gone a long way not only to preserve these valuable records but also to facilitate research among them. It is in view of these advantages secured here that a Resolution suggesting similar centralisation was proposed by me, approved by the Government and passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1945. This Resolution read as follows:-
"This Commission recommends that such of the Provincial Governments and Indian States as may possess Central Records Offices be requested to concentrate in them, after the War, such of their district or division records as may not be required for current

administrative purposes and to see that they are properly looked after and made available for research. It also recommends that in the Provinces and Indian States which do not possess Central Record Offices these records be transferred to suitable institutions approved by the Government and that, where even this is not possible the District or Division Officers be instructed to see that their record keepers receive a brief training in archive preservation and to throw open for research such of the records as may be unobjectionable". The Resolution now proposed is, in essentials, similar in effect. But it would seem that it relates also to the records of other District Offices besides that of the Collectorates. In regard to such records of other District authorities and the records of the Heads of Departments in the City, the Government have already issued instructions that they should be preserved properly, that their condition should be annually reported upon to them through the Curator and that they are not to be in any case weeded out or destroyed without consulting the Curator. And, just now an important scheme on the lines recommended in England, is being considered by the Government, by which Local Record Offices under the control of the Madras Record Office can be established for centralising the records of all District Offices, District Boards and Municipalities of two or more districts, and thus all the local records from the earliest time down to about 1932 preserved, administered and made available for research. For details of this scheme attention is invited to my letter No.3163 DVII/46-5 dated 13-5-1947 read in Government Memorandum No.69926-C2/47-6 Edn.dated 19-11-1947. The Resolution now proposed, therefore, even if it is passed, does not call for any remarks so far as our Province is concerned, where already much has been done and much is being done to achieve the objects it aims at.

No.5. Partition of Assam Government Records: This has nothing to do with our Province, but the attitude taken up by the Research and Publication Committee at its Jaipur meeting in regard to the general principle of partitioning archives, that such partition should under no circumstances be made, has to be remembered, when the proposal for the formation of the Andhra, Tamil Nad, Kerala and Karnataka Provinces comes up for consideration. At this stage nothing can be suggested.

No.6. Proposals by Dr.Y.K. Deshpande re:provision of travelling allowance to one Member of the Regional Survey Committee conducting survey work: The Provincial Government has nothing to do with this. The Government of India have made a grant to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission to defray the contingent expenses incurred by the members in the search of manuscripts. The travelling allowance referred to in the Resolution will have to be met out of this fund.

No. 7. Facilities to be accorded by the Provincial Governments and States to the members of the Regional Survey Committees in their survey works and to prevent destruction of records.

In regard to the first point, our Government have already, pending the appointment of the Regional Committee, expressed their willingness to accord all reasonable facilities to the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission desiring to undertake regional surveys of

historical records in our Province. And the Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission has also stated that " most of the Provincial Governments and a number of Indian States have agreed to afford the facilities asked for ". In regard to the second point, the danger of destroying documents worthy of preservation does not exist in our Province, since according to the existing orders of the Government, no Head of a Department or a Collector can destroy any old records belonging to his office or to the offices subordinate to him without consulting the Curator. In fact, the Heads of Departments, including the High Court, and the District authorities always consult me before weeding out their old records.

Items 8 and 10 do not call for any remarks now.

Item 9. Please see paragraphs 2 and 3 of the letter.

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(21) 37

Copy of letter No.F.92-7/47-E.1 Government Of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, the 9th June, 1948 from Dr.Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil, Secretary to Government of India, to all Provincial Governments.

Sub:-I.H.R.C.-23rd Session 1946-Resolution IV -Conservation of all the Records of Historic as distinguished from current importance.

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Sir,

I am directed to forward for information a copy of Resolution IV passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Indore Session in December 1946, on the subject noted above, and to say that the Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Commission. In view of the changes in the personnel of the Commission, the Committee suggested in the resolution will consist of the following gentlemen:-

1. Dr.R.C.Majumdar, M.A.,Ph.D..,Calcutta (Chairman)

2. R.B.Dr.B.S.Baliga,M.A.,Ph.D.(London),
   Curator, Madras Record Office, Chittoor.

3. Diwan Bahadur C.S.Srinivasachari,M.A.,
   Principal, R.D.& M.College, Sivaganga, S.I.

4. Mr.Y.Bhargava, M.Sc.,Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Gwalior.

5. Mahamahopadhaya D.V.Potdar, B.A.,Poona.

6. Mahamahopadhaya Pandit B.N.Reu, Superintendent of Archaeology, Jodhpur Government, Jodhpur.

7. Dr.S.N.Sen, M.A.,Ph.D., D.Litt., Secretary,I.H.R.C., National Archives of India, New Delhi (Secretary).

P.T.O.

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Copy of letter No.F.2-3/48-C Indian Historical Records Commission, (National Archives of India) New Delhi, the 17th June, 1948 from the Secretary (S.N.Sen) to Rao Bahadur Dr.B.S. Baliga, Ph.D.(London), Curator, Madras Record Office, Chittoor.

Sub:-Indian Historical Records Commission-23rd Session, 1946, - Resolution IV re: Conservation of all the records of historic as distinguished from current importance.

Dear Sir,

I write to inform you that in accordance with the recommendation made by the Indian Historical Records Commission in the Resolution IV passed at its 23rd Session held in Indore the Government have been pleased to agree that a Committee should meet to consider the question of conservation of all the records of historic importance in the custody of the Provincial Governments and to nominate you as a member of the Committee. It has been further decided that the Committee should meet at the National Archives of India, New Delhi, on the 8th July 1948 at 10-0 A.M. to enable it to submit its report to the Research & Publication Committee which is to hold its twelfth meeting on the 10th July 1948. Copies of the relevant extracts from the proceedings of the Indore Session of the Commission together with a copy of the letter addressed by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments are enclosed herewith for your information.

As you are expected to attend the twelfth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee, it is considered that you will not have to incur any extra expenditure on travelling, etc., to participate in the meeting of this Committee and the question of meeting your travelling etc. allowance therefore does not arise.

As the subject for discussion is a very important one you are requested to let me know if you are attending the meeting.

(True Copy) P. 22.6.48

For CURATOR

Extracts of Curator's letter to Government, No.111-DVII/46 dated 26th February 1946.

Agenda of the Eighth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee to be held at New Delhi on the 2nd March 1946 at 10-30 A.M.

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2. Resolution by Dr. R.C. Majumdar.

That all the Pre-Mutiny records in the custody of the local Governments be placed in charge of the Imperial Record Department and be made a central subject for the purpose of administration.

EXPLANATORY NOTE. It would be a matter of convenience to all if the records which are not necessary for the present day administration but are important for historical purposes be placed under the supervision of a Central authority. This would ensure a uniform method of preservation and equal facilities of inspection. At present some local Governments are very indifferent to the proper preservation of these records and the Government of India have no means of controlling them. It should be remembered that the old records are now of general historical importance and concern India as a whole rather than the particular province where they are kept, and they should not be left at the tender mercy of any local Government which might not realise their importance and their own duty in respect to them.

Remarks of Rao Bahadur Dr. B.S.Baliga, Ph.D.(Lond.), Curator, Madras Record Office, on the foregoing Resolution:

The Resolution seeks to invest the Imperial Record Department with control over the Pre-Mutiny records of all the Provincial Governments for the sake of their better preservation and administration. The explanatory note states that it is only in some provinces that the records are not cared for, but the Resolution itself is of a general nature applicable to all Provincial Governments. In my opinion, this Resolution, is therefore neither fair nor just to such of the Provincial Governments like Madras, the Punjab and Bengal as have already done or are doing all that they can for the proper preservation and administration of these records. Nor is it fair to the Government of Bombay who are already taking the necessary steps to reorganise their archives on up-to-date lines. So far as Madras is concerned I may make it clear that the Government have been devoting great attention to the proper preservation and administration of ~~this~~ their archives, irrespective of the fact whether those archives are pre-Mutiny or post-Mutiny records. With a permanent establishment of 24 menders and a binder they have mended with chiffon and rebound all the manuscript volumes from 1670 to 1800, and the records subse-

quent

subsequent to 1800 are now being dealt with on a systematic programme. There is no reason to suppose that by placing the pre-Mutiny records of the Madras Government under the control of the Imperial Record Department they will be better preserved or administered.

Again the Resolution proceeds on the assumption that all pre-Mutiny records have no administrative value and that they are important only for historical purposes. This presumption is entirely wrong. Experience in this office has made it abundantly clear that these records are required almost daily by the Departments of the Government for purely administrative purposes. Such is especially the case with the records of the Revenue, Public and the Political Departments of the East India Company's period, which contain a great deal of information required for dealing with the present day problems and policies. To take only one example. The records relating to the permanent settlement of land revenue, though falling under the description of pre-Mutiny records, are of vital interest to the administrator even to this day. They are not only frequently required to defend the rights of the Government in courts of law, but are also generally required whenever any changes in the land revenue system of the Province are considered. Nor is this all. The pre-Mutiny records also contain much information of a controversial or litigious nature which the Government cannot afford to place beyond their control -- such for instance, is the information relating to grants in land or money, to individuals or institutions like temples, mutts, choultries, etc., political pensions, irrigation rights, territorial rights, etc. It is obvious that if persons are allowed to gather information of this sort, public interests may suffer, and the Government may be seriously embarrassed. Needless to say therefore that no Provincial Government can be expected to transfer the control over the pre-Mutiny records which contain interspersed among them information which is either of administrative value or of objectionable nature, to the Imperial Record Department or any other agency which is not directly under their control.

The Resolution goes on to say that the pre-Mutiny records of the Provincial Government should "be made a central subject for the purpose of administration". It is not at all clear whether the idea is to make the pre-Mutiny records a central subject in the real sense of the word or whether the idea is to treat these records as a central subject only for purposes of control and supervision by a Department of the Central Government. If the pre-Mutiny records are to be treated as a central subject in the real sense of the word, it will be the duty and responsibility of the Central Government -- and not the Provincial Governments -- to arrange for their accommodation, preservation and administration at their own expense. Considering that large bulk of the pre-Mutiny records in the various Provinces the expenditure that will have to be incurred in finding accommodation for them and in arranging for their mending and reconditioning as well as administration will be exceedingly high. It is doubtful whether the Central Government will be willing to incur this heavy expenditure. And even if the Central Government should be willing to bear this expenditure it is doubtful whether the Provincial Governments would be willing to surrender their control over these records. After all, these records were created by the Provincial Governments and are therefore their property. It is only natural that they should have primary control over them and not any outside body. It is also too much to expect that any Provincial Government will transfer their records to the charge of a Department at Delhi over which they have no control. For, if they do this, they will not only be put to unnecessary delay and inconvenience in getting the information frequently required by them, but also find themselves helpless in getting what they want promptly and in seeing that no one is allowed access to records of an objectionable nature.

If the idea is to treat the pre-Mutiny records as a central sjubject only for purposes of control and supervision by the Imperial Record Department, it will also involve several practical difficulties. It will amount to asking the Provincial Governments to incur expenditure on records while at the same time taking away from them the control over these records. In fact, it will amount to virtually compelling the Provincial Governments to carry out the mandates of th

Imperial Record Department -- a proposition which may not be acceptable to any Provincial Government, especially to those Provincial Governments which have already done a lot and are doing a lot to preserve the records and to encourage historical research among them. Nor is this all. The arrangement will lead to dual control, namely, that of the Provincial Record Office as well as the Imperial Record Department over the pre-Mutiny records. The Provincial Record Office will have to be responsible for the care and custody of these records, but that office will, at the same time, have to be placed under the control of the Imperial Record Department, so far as preservation and administration of the same records are concerned. The result might lead to constant friction between the Central and the Provincial authorities; a result which is very undesirable.

The Indian Historical Records Commission has sufficiently impressed upon the Provincial Governments the importance of organising record offices in a proper manner, if they have not already done so. If any Provincial Government has not already acted upon this suggestion it is undoubtedly because of the abnormal circumstances which have existed ever since the outbreak of the War. When circumstances become normal, there is no reason to suppose that they would not take up the matter and do what is necessary. All that may be required is to advice them from time to time, and solve any difficulties that they may come across. The Indian Historical Records Commission is indeed the body competent to offer such advice or render such assistance. It does not appear to me that any Provincial Government can be induced by the Imperial Record Department to do for their records anything which they will not do on the advice of a learned body like the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Special

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Indian Historical Records commission - Special committee and Research & Publication committee - 12th meeting - curator, H.R.O - Permission to attend

Records

pages 1-2 ✓
" 3-4 ✓
" 15-16 ✓

For the Curator H.R.O. dt. 4.6.49
For the Govt. Epigraphist dt. 11.6.49
For the Curator dt. 22.6.49
No/M. 1654 Edn. of 28/6/48.

Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, Curator, H.R.O, is permitted to attend the meeting of the Special Committee constituted to consider the question of Conservation of all the records of historical importance in the

Custody of Prof. Gait on the 8-7-48 and to attend the 12th Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee on the 10th July 1948 at New Delhi. He is also permitted to take a peon with him when he proceeds to attend the meetings. The T.A. for his journeys and those of his peon in this connection will be met from Prov. funds.

W/stock

To

The Curator
Madras Record Office
Chittoor.

dpd. 28/6/48

A/c (with Bks.) Fr.

S/c

JP 26/6/48

26-6-48

(24) 47

Government of Madras
Education and Public Health Department
G.O.1654 Education dated 28th JUNE 1948.

ABSTRACT

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION - Special Committee and ~~Recent~~ Research and Publication committee - 12th meeting - Curator, Madras Record Office -- Permitted to attend.

Read the following:-

From the Curator, Madras Record Office, dated 4-6-1948, No. 977-D-VII/48-3
From the Government of India dated 11-6-48, No. F.1-1/48-C.
From the Curator dated 22-6-48, No. 977 DVII/48-4.

Order:-

Rao Bahadur Dr. B.S. Baliga, Curator, Madras Record Office, is permitted to attend the meeting of the Special Committee constituted to consider the question of conservation of all the records of historical importance in the custody of Provincial Governments on the 8th July 1948 and to attend the 12th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee on the 10th July 1948 at New Delhi. He is also permitted to take a peon with him when he proceeds to attend the meetings. The Travelling allowance for his journeys and those of his peon in this connection will be met from Provincial funds.

(By Order of His Excellency the Governor)

M.V. Subramanian,
Secretary to Government

To
The Curator, Madras Record Office, Chittoor.(with I.H.R.C.proceedings Book)
The Accountant General, Madras thro' Finance.

True copy/forwarded/By Order.

S/c

Superintendent

(28)

Edn & P.H. (C2)

AS III

CSR

1948

Indian Historical Records commission - Research and Publication committee - 12th meeting - curator, M.R.O., - Permitted to attend

Ref:-

From the curator, M.R.O.,
No. 977 -D. VII/48-3 Dated 4.6.48

From the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education,
No. F. 1-1/48-C dt 11.6.48

Order
MS

Edn Secn

Rao Bahadur Dr. B.S. Baliga, curator, M.R.O., is permitted to attend the twelfth meeting of the Research and Publication committee to be held at Delhi on the 8th July ~~to the July~~ 1948. He is also permitted to take a peon with him when he proceeds to attend the meeting. The T.A for his journeys and those of his peon in this connection will be met from Provincial ~~funds~~ funds.

Rc
22.6.48

sn
23-6-48

To
The Curator, M.R.O.
The A.G. (Thro' Fin)
S/c

Note: Finance may see for acceptance before issue.

Rc
22.6.48

sn
23-6-48

E PH 00
41789 C2/48 -1600
25.6.48

Fin (CSR)

The draft Order above may be accepted.

B
25.6.48

25/6

E-PH

Fin 04606 CSR/
25/6

E & P.H Deptt (C2)

The draft overleaf may issue.

25/6/48

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26/6/48

D.17
26/6

TSR
26-6-48

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
26 JUN 1948
GOVERNMENT OF DELHI

The draft has been amended as suggested by A on p. 16 ante (1.f) May now issue

S

26/6/48

Not a
different Committee it merely
necessary for this Committee
to keep in reference to at p. 1
ante
Please
draft. (Class
XXXX)

26/6/48

J
26/6

Submitted: A revised draft order is put up for approval.

Ra
26.6.48

26-6-48

S

26/6/48

J
26/6-8

(27)

S/

Edn & P.H (C2)

CPO. 417 89 C2/48 Routine

Please see the copy of the letter of the Secy, Indian Historical Records commission to the curator, N.R.O on p 1 cf and the letter from the curator, N.R.O on p 15 cf. The curator (in para 4 of his letter on p 16 cf) states that he is making arrangements to attend the meeting of the special committee appointed by the Govt of India and the 12th meeting of the Research and Publication committee, & in anticipation of approval of Govt. A draft order permitting the curator, N.R.O to attend the meeting of the Research and Publication committee has been sent to finance dept. to-day for acceptance of the draft order. ~~Perhaps the date has to be altered in the draft order. No separate action seems necessary on the present letter.~~ The papers may be filed in F

A ~~May be added to the main file after its return. Hence~~ this may lie over till 30.6.48

Ra
25.6.48

J
25/6

The file referred to above has gone to HM (E&A)
A above should be attended to before the issue of orders

26/6/48